

depolarization block in 10 of 24 subjects. Hexafluorenum and *d*-tubocurarine always increased the neuromuscular effects of one another. The interaction of hexafluorenum and gallamine was not consistent. The hexafluorenum-induced neuromuscular block was increased by the subsequent administration of gallamine. When hexafluorenum was administered after gallamine the intensity of the block was increased in 5, unchanged in 2 and antagonized in 10 of the 17 subjects tested. There was a consistent mutual antagonism between the neuromuscular effects of hexafluorenum and decamethonium. The prior administration of hexafluorenum markedly potentiated and prolonged the neuromuscular blocking action of succinylcholine.

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### Nervous System

**NORADRENALINE RELEASE** The view has been held for many years that the impulse which passes down the sympathetic postganglionic fiber releases noradrenaline directly. Current evidence indicates that the release is a more complicated process and that it closely resembles the mechanism of release of adrenaline from the adrenal medulla. The impulse passing down the fiber first releases acetylcholine, which, after leaving the fibers, makes the membrane of the fiber permeable to calcium ions. These ions enter the fiber and release noradrenaline from the granules in which they are held. (*Burn, J. H.: Release of Noradrenaline from the Sympathetic Postganglionic Fibre, Brit. Med. J.* 1: 197 (April) 1967.)